

Task Force to Reimagine Policing in Brookline Meeting Minutes

January 22, 2021 | 8:00 a.m.

*Meeting held remotely on Zoom due to COVID-19; hosted by Town Staff Devon Fields, meeting
Chaired by Raul Fernandez.*

Members Present:

Raul Fernandez
Anne Weaver
Alexander Weinstein
Almas Dossa
Bonnie Bastien
Chi Chi Wu
Kimberley Richardson
Kristan Singleton
Malcolm Cawthorne
Mike Sandman
Eitan Hersh

Non-Voting Members Present:

Dan O’Leary, former Police Chief, and Department Task Force Liaison
Mel Kleckner, Brookline Town Administrator
Michael Downey, Brookline Assistant Town Counsel

Members/Non-Voting Members Absent:

Michael Sandman
Michael Downey, Brookline Assistant Town Counsel

Others Present:

Marty Rosenthal
Anonymous Attendee
John VanScoyoc
Bernard Greene
Todd Kirrane

Malcolm Doldron expresses support for Raul Fernandez based on the incident that occurred at the public comment period during the Select Board on 1/19/2021.

The meeting minutes from Friday, January 15, 2021, are unanimously approved.

2.A.

Tufts Policing Survey Update

- Eitan Hersh confirms that the survey has been redacted and all identifying information has been scrubbed to protect the privacy of people who submitted responses for the public write up/report. This should be completed by Monday, January 25, 2021, and ready for distribution.

Subcommittee Updates

- Anne Weaver begins the vulnerable people and people in crisis subcommittee update. Their public hearing on their section of the report will be on Thursday, February 4 at 6 p.m.
- Bonnie Bastien gives an update on the walk and talk subcommittee. At their meeting this week they interviewed the Director of Management at the Brookline Housing Authority. Anne Weaver weighs in and they have an informative conversation that leads to identifying Dan O'Leary's role in the creation of the program.
- Alexander Weinstein gives an update on the school resource officer subcommittee.
- Kristan Singleton gives the community/envisioning engagement subcommittee update. He acknowledges that they are actively reaching out to different community groups as the Chair mentioned/recommended last week.
- Eitan Hersh gives an update on the departmental analysis subcommittee. He says their report will be ready for review early next week. Chi Chi Wu will send the updated link for the public hearing that will take place on Wednesday, January 27, 2021.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

3.A.

Public Attitudes about the Police Department in Brookline, Massachusetts

January 25, 2021

Acknowledgements

The data analyzed in this report comes from a study conducted by Professor Brian Schaffner of Tufts University. Professor Schaffner designed and administered the survey. The survey was approved by the Tufts University Institutional Review Board, which reviews research involving human subjects.

Professor Schaffner initially designed his study with the intent on surveying residents of Medford and Somerville. Upon learning of his study, the Select Board's Task Force to Reimagine Policing in Brookline asked Professor Schaffner to extend the study to Brookline. Brookline paid Tufts University \$15,000 to cover the costs of printing, postage, and labor to conduct the Brookline portion of the study.

After respondents submitted their answers to the survey questions, Professor Schaffner transmitted the raw, deidentified data file to Professor Eitan Hersh, who is political science professor at Tufts as well as a Brookline resident and member of the Task Force to Reimagine Policing in Brookline. Professor Hersh conducted the data analysis and wrote this report as part of his volunteer role on the Task Force.

Brookline Select Board's Task Force to Reimagine Policing in Brookline

Raul Fernandez, Chair

Mike Sandman

Bonnie Bastien

Malcolm Cawthorne

Almas Dossa

Eitan Hersh

Kimberly Richardson

Kristan Singleton

Anne Weaver

Alexander Weinstein

Chi Chi Wu

I. Methodology

Brookline residents were identified based on a town census file. Twenty-five thousand (25,000) individuals listed as adult residents of Brookline were sent a letter on Tufts University stationary. The letter contained an invitation to take an online survey. The letter contained a unique code so that only individuals who received letters could participate in the survey. In a handful of cases, individuals contacted a member of the Taskforce or Professor Schaffner and said they wanted to fill out the survey but they accidentally threw away the letter. In these cases, Professor Schaffner provided the individuals with their unique code.

In surveying residents, the sample was stratified in order to oversample African-Americans and Latinx residents. Professor Schaffner employed an algorithm that uses residents' names and Census blocks to estimate the probability that they are a member of various racial groups. Any resident whom the algorithm predicted has a 10 percent chance or greater of identifying as Black, Hispanic, or a race other than Black, Hispanic, White, and Asian was included in the sample. Asians were not oversampled because Asian identifiers make up a sufficiently large proportion of the town residents that many Asian residents would be solicited through random sampling. In addition to the algorithm, Professor Schaffner sampled all residents living in addresses identified as part of the Brookline Housing Authority.

The oversample of public housing residents and residents predicted as not White and not Asian included 8,586 names. The remainder of the 25,000-person sample was a simple random sample of all other Brookline adult residents. Prior to mailing any residents, however, Professor Schaffner removed individuals who were listed according to public records as having moved out of Brookline. This was done through the U.S. Post Office's National Change of Address registry. Any resident who was listed as having moved was replaced in the sample by another resident randomly selected from town residents.

The mailers began arriving at the homes of Brookline residents on November 23, 2020. As of January 13, 2021, 1,343 individuals responded, yielding a response rate of 5.4%.

The final sample was weighted to be representative of Brookline adult residents. Professor Schaffner calculated propensity score weights to match the profile of adults according to their age, party affiliation, and precinct. A second stage of weighting used calibration raking to ensure that the sample was representative of Brookline residents on gender, race/ethnicity, and education (based on the most recent Census estimates).

II. Demographics

Respondents were asked to identify their racial group. They could select one or more of the following categories: White; Hispanic, Latino/Latinx, or Spanish origin; Black or African American; Native American/American Indian/Indigenous or Alaskan Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; Middle Eastern or North African; Another race, ethnicity, or origin.

Of 1,343 respondents in the sample (unweighted), 1,151 identify as white, 37 identify as Black, 57 identify as Latinx, 102 identify as Asian, 10 identify as Native American, 3 identify as native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 27 identify as Middle Eastern or North African, and 43 identify as other. Of those who identify as other, they were asked to enter text to describe their race. The majority of these individuals identify as Jewish. Others identify specific countries of origin (e.g. "Indian", "Brazilian"). Some respondents identify as more than one racial group.

For the purposes of this analysis, I will focus on those who identify in four racial groups. I define White as those who identify as White and do not identify with another racial group. I define Black as those who identify as Black or African American. I define Latinx as those who identify as Hispanic, Latino/Latinx, or Spanish origin. And I define Asian as those who identify as Asian.

Thirty-four percent (8,586/25,000) of the survey solicitations went either to residents of public housing or to individuals predicted to be in a non-Asian racial minority group based on their name and geography. Of the 1,343 respondents, 24.2% (326) come from this oversampled pool. Whereas 83% of respondents in the general sample identify as white, 70% of respondents in the oversample identify as white. Note again, that name-based oversample included anyone whose name suggested they had a 10% chance or more of being in a non-Asian minority group.

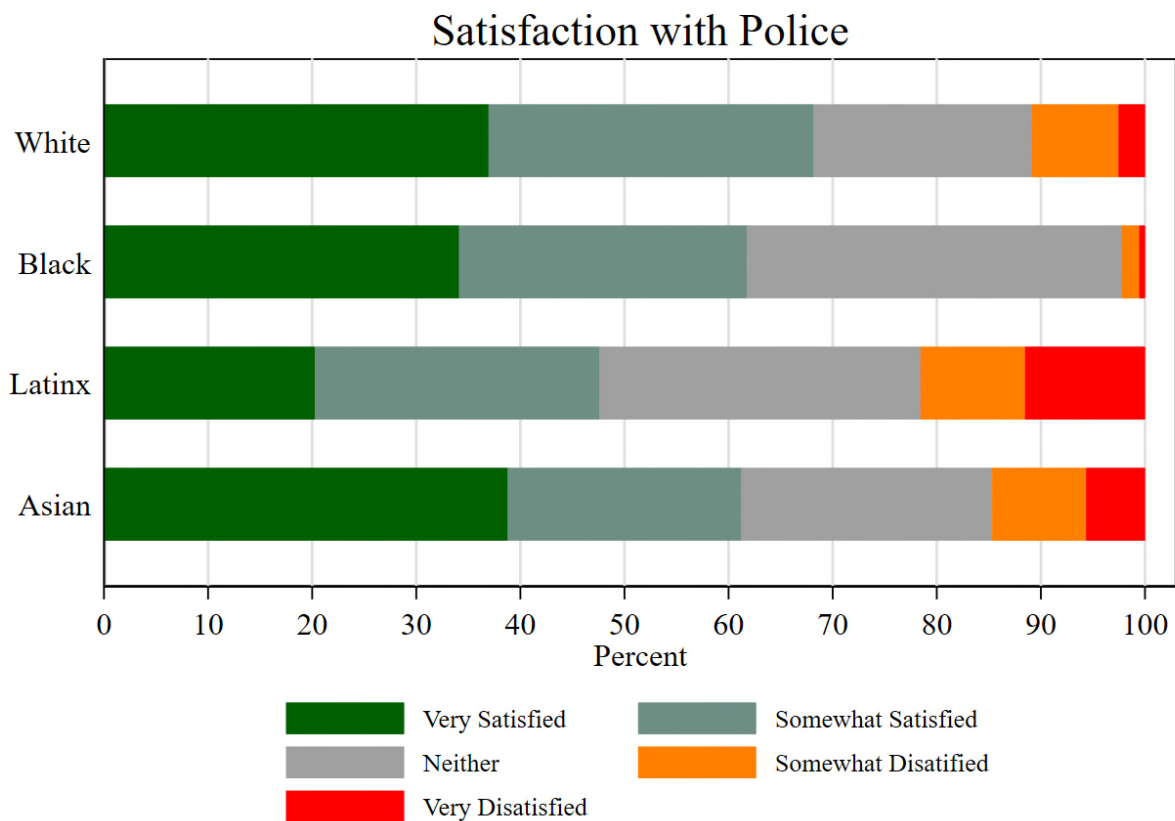
Other demographics. By gender, 53% of respondents identify as women, 46% identify as men, and 1% identify as other. By education, 94% of the respondents (again, unweighted) hold at least a bachelor's degree. By age, the median respondent is 52 years old. A quarter of the respondents are between 18-33. A quarter of the respondents are older than 66. 288 respondents report being the parent or guardian of a child under 18, and 237 of these respondents report having a child currently enrolled in school.

For the remainder of the report, I will utilize the weights to make the sample as representative of the town population as possible. Whereas the unweighted sample is 80% white, 3% black, 4% Latinx, 8% Asian, and 6% other, the weighted sample is 69% white, 4% black, 7% Latinx, 18% Asian, and 3% other.

III. Overall Impressions.

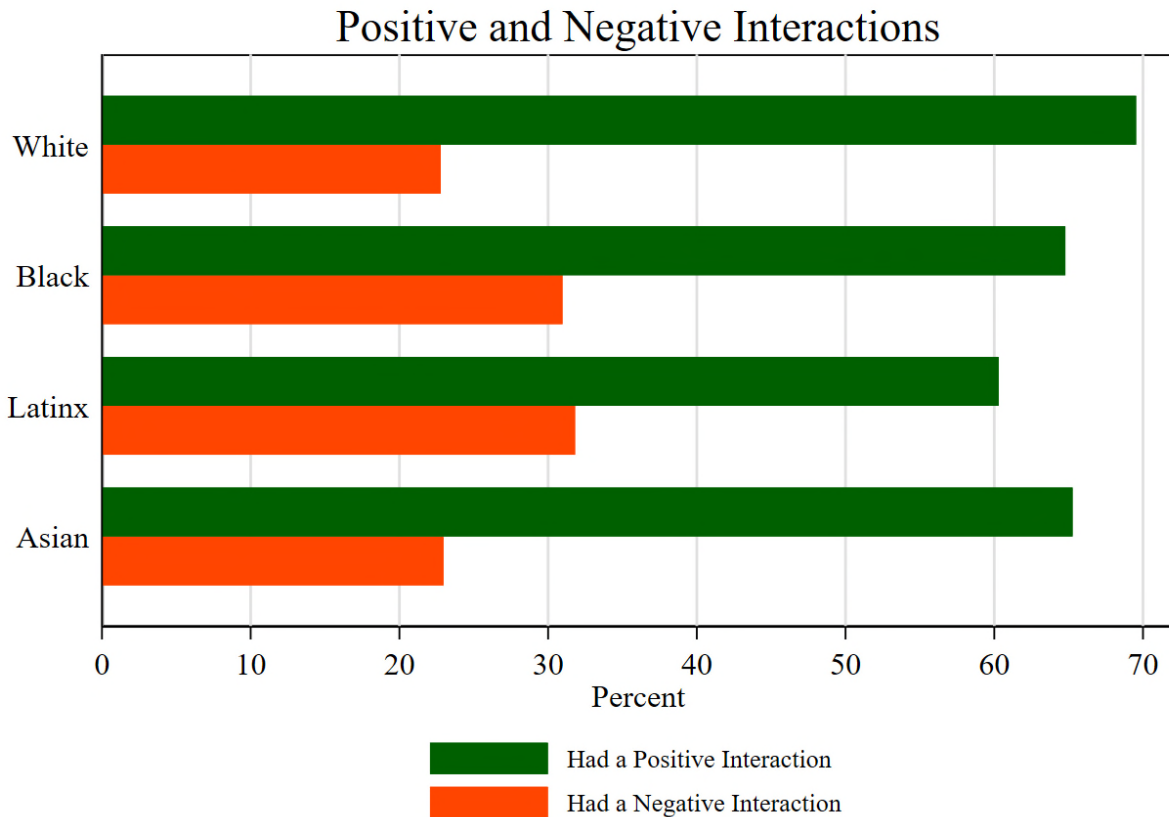
Respondents were asked about the overall satisfaction with the job done by the Brookline Police Department. Responses by racial group are displayed in Figure 1. Overall, 12% of the public is dissatisfied with the police department, compared to 65% who are satisfied. Across most racial groups, the majority of respondents are satisfied. The exception is Latinx identifiers, who hold the most negative views toward to the police department. Over 20% of Latinx identifiers are somewhat or very dissatisfied with the police.

FIGURE 1



In Figure 2, respondents report whether they have ever had a positive experience and whether they have ever had a negative experience with the Brookline Police. Latinx and Black identifiers are 8-9 percentage points more likely to have had a negative interaction than Whites or Asians. They are also less likely to report having had a positive experience.

FIGURE 2



Respondents were separately asked if they have family members or friends who have had a negative experience with the Brookline Police. Twenty percent of white identifiers said yes. Similarly, 19% of Asians said yes. A higher rate of Blacks (25%) and Latinx (30%) said yes, that they have family or friends who have had a negative interaction with the Brookline Police.

Respondents were asked if language has been a barrier to communication with a Brookline police officer. Overall, just 1% of respondents said yes. But the rate is higher (5%) for Latinx identifiers.

The survey invited respondents to describe, in their own words, the positive and negative interactions they have had with the Brookline Police. Interested parties can find those individual responses in the public data file that accompanies this report.

Respondents were asked if the Brookline Police make them feel safe or unsafe. Of white respondents, 10% reported feeling somewhat or mostly unsafe. For black respondents, 4% respondent feeling unsafe. For Asians, 7% reported feeling unsafe. A greater share of Latinx identifiers – 16% - reported that the Brookline Police make them feel somewhat or mostly unsafe.

3.A.

Respondents were asked if they would feel comfortable calling the Brookline Police if they needed help. Two thirds of White (65%) and Asian (65%) identifiers reported they would be very comfortable. Only 48% of African-Americans and 52% of Latinx respondents said they'd be very comfortable.

Respondents were asked for the impression of how effective the Brookline Police are in various roles. Those roles include (1) ensuring public safety, (2) fighting crime, (3) making residents feel safe, (4) holding police officers accountable, and (5) developing relationships with members of the community.

Overall, Brookline residents believe the Police Department is effective at ensuring public safety (91% agree), effective at making residents feel safe (88% agree), and effective at fighting crime (91% agree). Sixty-eight percent believe the Department effectively builds relationships with the community. However, the majority of respondents (58%) do not believe the Brookline Police is effective at holding officers accountable.

IV. Recent Interactions with the Police

The frequency of interaction with the Police Department varies considerably by racial identity, with African-Americans reporting the most interactions. Respondents were asked how many times in the past year they interacted *informally* with the Police Department regarding something other than criminal activity. For white respondents, 46% answered none. For Asian respondents, 53% reported none. For Latinx respondents, 64% reported none. And for Black respondents 28% reported none.

More than a third of African Americans (37%) reported five or more informal interactions with the police in the last year, compared to 12-14% for Asians and Whites, and 4% for Latinx respondents.

Black respondents were slightly more likely than other racial groups to report contacting the Brookline Police in the past year to report criminal or suspicious activity. Among residents of all racial groups, 15% of respondents said they called the Police to report criminal/suspicious behavior. This includes 15% for white respondents, 12% for Asian respondents, 16% for Latinx respondents and 24% for Black respondents.

Respondents were asked whether Brookline police officers have ever physically struck them, handcuffed them, tasered them, pointed a gun at them, restrained them on the back of a car, pushed them to the ground, used tear gas on them, or searched their car/residence without permission. These occurrences are very rare and are concentrated in Black and Latinx identifiers. Whereas 1% of white respondents and 2% of Asian respondents reported these interactions, 5% of Latinx respondents and 6% of Black respondents reported them. The most common of the occurrences, though still rare, are reports of being handcuffed and having one's car or residence searched without permission.

V. Perceptions of Discrimination

Survey respondents were asked if they ever felt discriminated against by the Brookline Police on account of (1) race, (2) gender, (3) sexuality, (4) economic status, (5) religion, and (6) ability to speak English.

3.A.

Overall, 3% of respondents feel that the Brookline Police have discriminated against them on the basis of race or gender, 1% on the basis of sexuality, 2% on the basis of economic status, and less than one percent on the basis of religion or the ability to speak English.

However, responses vary considerably by racial group, particularly with respect to perceived discrimination on the basis of race, gender, and economic status.

Essentially no White identifiers (0.5%) feel they have been discriminated against by the Brookline Police Department on account of their race. In comparison, 5% of Asians, 12% of Latinx, and 24% of Black respondents report they have felt discriminated against by the Brookline Police on account of their race.

African-American respondents are significantly more likely to feel discriminated against on the basis of gender, with 7% reporting feeling this way. That compares to 3% for White and Latinx respondents, and 1% for Asians.

African-American respondents are far more likely to feel discriminated against on the basis of economic status. While 13% of African-Americans perceive economic discrimination by Brookline Police, only 2% of Whites and Asians and 3% of Latinx respondents report feeling this way.

When asked if ever feel worried about being the victim of police brutality, 2% of White respondents say somewhat or very often, 6% of Asians report somewhat or very often, 22% of Latinx respondents say somewhat or very often, and 35% of Black respondents report somewhat or very often.

When asked if they believe that the Brookline Police “equitably serve the interest of all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, citizenship status or class,” the respondents are split evenly, with 49% reporting yes and 51% reporting no. Black and Asian respondents are more likely to agree with this statement, with 56% of Blacks and 57% of Asians believing the police serve all equitably, whereas fewer Whites (47%) and Latinx (43%) believe the police serve all equitably.

Perceived Racial Discrimination – in-group and out-group

Respondents were asked if they thought that four racial groups – White, Black, Hispanic, Asian – were treated fairly or unfairly by the Brookline Police Department. One percent of respondents thought Whites were treated unfairly. Fourteen percent of respondents thought Asians were treated unfairly. Perceived unfair treatment against Latinx and Black people was much higher. Thirty-seven percent of respondents thought that Hispanics are treated unfairly by the Brookline Police. Latinx respondents themselves were far *more likely* than any other racial group to report unfair treatment. That is, 48% of Latinx respondents perceived unfair Brookline Police treatment of Hispanics, compared to 37% of Whites, 32% of Blacks, and 33% of Asians perceiving unfair treatment of Hispanics.

The racial group most viewed as being the recipient of unfair treatment by the Brookline Police is African-Americans. In total, 45% of respondents believe the Brookline Police treats Black people unfairly. However, Black respondents themselves are least likely to perceive this, with 34% reporting unfair treatment. In comparison, 46% of whites, 53% of Latinx, and 42% of Asians perceive unfair treatment toward African-Americans by the Brookline Police.

VI. Complaint Process

If they have a complaint about a police officer, would respondents know how to file a complaint? For most respondents (63%), the answer is no. Sixty to seventy percent of Whites, Latinx, and Asians report not knowing how to file a complaint. However, a majority of Black respondents (58%) report knowing how to file a complaint.

Would respondents feel comfortable filing a complaint? Most (59%) say yes. Comfort level ranges from 47% of Asians feeling comfortable, 60% of Whites and 63% of Latinx feeling comfortable to 72% of African-Americans feeling comfortable.

VII. Children and School

Parents and guardians of children under 18 were asked about the relationship between their children and the Brookline Police. They were asked: “Thinking about your oldest child under the age of 18, how comfortable would you say they are with the police?” Of the 231 respondents who answered this question (because they have kids under 18), 77% report their child is comfortable with the police, 4% said their child is uncomfortable, and 18% report neither comfortable nor uncomfortable.

Of parents with children in schools, 14% report that law enforcement officers are stationed in the school, 47% say officers are not stationed at the school, and 39% are not sure. Of those reporting that officers are stationed in their child’s school, 79% report being comfortable with the officer’s presence, 13% report being uncomfortable, and 7% are neither comfortable nor uncomfortable. Of respondents with children, only 2% report the child involved in a disciplinary action involving the police.

VIII. Methods of policing

Which methods should be permissible?

What tactics should the Brookline Police be permitted to use in order to ensure public safety? Respondents were asked about several tactics and asked if they approved of their use by the police. These include pepper spray, physical strength (hand control), choke holds, impact weapons (batons), tear gas, tasers, restraint devices (handcuffs and zip ties), K-9 dog bite-and-hold, beanbag munitions (rubber bullets), and firearms.

A clear majority of Brookline residents only supports two of these methods as being permitted by police: physical strength (74% support) and restraints such as handcuffs (87%). Respondents are fairly evenly split on pepper spray (52% support) and tasers (52% support). Forty-three percent support the use of firearms, 37% support the use of impact weapons, 32% support rubber bullets, 29% support K-9, 23% support tear gas, and 5% support choke holds. Support for these various tactics vary by racial groups. African-America respondents show the *highest support* for most of these tactics. Black respondents are less likely (3% vs 9%) as the full sample to believe that the Brookline police should use none of these tactics. Latinx respondents are more likely (16% vs 9%) to believe Brookline police should use none of these tactics.

Methods to reduce deadly force

What tactics would reduce interactions with police that result in deadly force? Respondents were asked to consider nine tactics. Respondents thought several tactics would be quite effective. Having officers attend de-escalation trainings is something that 91% of the public thought would be effective. Having officers wear body cameras was thought to be effective by 88% of respondents. Eighty-seven percent thought banning chokehold would be effective. And 84% believe diversifying the ranks of the Brookline Police Department would be effective.

A majority of respondents also believe that ending the federal program that sends military surplus equipment to police departments (71%), racial bias training (77%), and educating police officers about the history of police departments (59%) would all be effective at reducing interactions that result in deadly force.

The survey asked about two bigger reforms as well: reducing the police department's funding by at least 10% and abolishing the police department altogether. Respondents largely do not believe these are effective tactics. A third (34%) believe reducing funding would be effective and 15% believe that abolishing the police department would be effective.

In line with perceptions of policing methods, African-American respondents are least likely to support ideas like abolishing the police department (8% believe this would be effective at avoiding deadly force), and Latinx are most likely to support the idea (26% support). White respondents (15%) and Asian respondents (15%) are in the middle.

Circumstances better handled by social workers

In some situations, it is possible for either police or social service workers (e.g. social workers, mental health professionals) to respond to a public need. Respondents were asked to consider seven scenarios and think about whether the scenario is better suited to police response or social service worker response.

In two of the scenarios, one in which an individual is armed and one in which there is a robbery or theft, the public has a clear preference for police. In the case of a robbery, 97% say the police would be the right response. In the case of an armed individual, 92% list the police. Another 7% list police as well as social service workers should respond to the call.

In other scenarios, the public's preference favors social service workers over the police. For instance, in responding to a situation with a person who is intoxicated or has overdosed, 28% think the police should respond, 58% think social service workers should respond, and 14% think both should respond.

In responding to someone experiencing a mental health crisis or is suicidal, 4% think the police should respond, 83% think social service workers should respond and 12% think both should respond. In dealing with a homeless person, 5% think the police should respond, 88% think a social service worker should respond, and 8% think both should respond. In dealing with a dispute among neighbors or a disorderly minor, 23% think police should respond, 64% think a social service worker should respond, and 13% think both should respond. In dealing with a case of domestic violence or abuse, 42% think the police should respond, 26% think social service workers should respond, and 31% think both should respond.

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In most of these scenarios, particularly those that are noncriminal, the public overwhelmingly favors social service workers responding rather than police. In most cases (domestic violence, neighbor dispute, homeless, intoxication), African-Americans in the sample have stronger pro-police preferences than other racial groups.

Police Budget

Brookline taxpayers spend \$17 million on the police department each year, or 5.6% of the town's budget. Respondents were informed of these statistics and asked if they think the budget should be increased, decreased, or kept the same.

Overall, 11% of respondents thought the budget should be increased, 45% thought the budget should be kept the same, and 45% thought the budget should be decreased.

Among white respondents, 44% think the budget should be decreased and 10% think it should be increased. Among Black respondents, 39% think the budget should be decreased and 25% think it should be increased. Among Latinx, 63% think it should be decreased and 6% think it should be increased. Among Asians, 41% think the budget should be decreased and 11% think it should be increased.

IX. Oversight

Some communities have oversight committees in which residents review police actions and evaluate complaints against the department. Respondents were asked if they think Brookline should consider having a civilian oversight board of this kind. Of all respondents, 77% said yes, 7% said no, and 16% said they were not sure.

The survey respondents would like this committee to have some roles but not others. Some 87% would want the committee to be able to investigate allegations of excessive force and abuse. And 76% would like the committee to have the power to investigate police shootings. A clear majority also want the committee to have the power to set policing priorities (66%) and to evaluate the disciplinary process against officers who are in violation of laws or policies (68%).

For other roles, the majority of Brookline residents oppose or have more mixed views. Only 17% would grant such a committee power to hire officers and 38% would grant the commission the power to fire police officers. Just over half (52%) would favor the committee setting police policies, such as the use of force policy. About a quarter (29%) favor the committee empowered to negotiate police contracts.

Additional measures for transparency

Respondents were asked if they support measures that would increase transparency in the Brookline Police Department's operations. Would they support making public "the details of the department's internal process in addressing violations of conduct and crimes committed by officers?" 81% of Brookline residents agree. Would they support a public listing of all complaints against Brookline officers and disciplinary actions taken in response to complaints? 76% of Brookline residents agree. Would they

3.A.

support making a public listing of all weapons carried by each patrol unit? 57% of Brookline residents disagree. Would they support including community members in the process of investigating police misconduct? 76% agree.

X. Conclusions

This survey, based on the recorded responses of over 1,300 residents of Brookline, identifies a clear set of problems with respect to the Brookline Police department and a clear direction for the future.

To be sure, the Brookline public has generally positive views of the police force. That stated, African American and Latinx residents have had more negative experiences with the Brookline Police and would feel less comfortable than whites and Asians in calling the police if they needed help.

It is very rare for white residents of Brookline to feel discriminated against by the Brookline police, on the basis of race or gender or economic status. But perceptions of discrimination along these lines are common among minority residents, especially African Americans. Compared to white residents, Black residents are twice as likely to feel discriminated against by the Brookline Police on the basis of gender, eight times more likely to feel discriminated against on the basis of economic conditions, and *forty-eight times* more likely to feel discriminated on the basis of race.

African American and Latinx residents are, respectively, 17 times more likely and 11 times more likely than white residents to worry about being a victim of police brutality.

Respondents across racial groups perceive discrimination on the part of the Brookline Police department against Black and Latinx residents. Half of the respondents do not believe the Brookline police treats all citizens equitably. While almost no respondents believe that the Brookline Police treats white residents unfairly, 14% believe Asians are treated unfairly, 37% believe Hispanics are treated unfairly, and 45% believe African Americans are treated unfairly.

The majority of Brookline residents do not believe the department effectively holds its officers accountable.

The survey has shown widespread support for efforts to limit the use of deadly force by the Brookline police. The survey shows widespread support for the town utilizing social service workers rather than the police in scenarios where the risk of physical conflict is low. A super-majority of Brookline residents (over three-quarters) believe the town should have a civilian oversight board with investigative powers.

3.A.

APPENDIX

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

brookline police survey

Start of Block: consent

Q1 I am a researcher from Tufts University, in Massachusetts. I am conducting a research study to learn more about your experiences with and views towards the local police. This survey will ask you some questions for my research. It will take approximately 10 to 15 minutes of your time.

You must be 18 years of age or older to participate in this survey.

It's your decision, and there are no consequences to saying no. I don't anticipate any major risks to participation, but you may feel uncomfortable answering some questions. If at any time during the survey you want to stop participating, you are free to end your participation by closing the survey on your computer or device. You will not receive any compensation for completing the survey. Your responses may be used in publications or presentations. I will not possess nor share identifiable information about you. Below you can find my contact information and the contact information of the research oversight board at Tufts, the Tufts SBER IRB, if you need to get in touch about this research at any point in the future. For questions or concerns about the research study or procedures, or if you need to notify someone of a complaint, please contact the researcher: Name: Brian Schaffner Tufts University Department or School: Tisch College Email: brian.schaffner@tufts.edu Phone Number: 617.627.3467 If you have questions or concerns about your rights as a research participant, or if you would like to discuss the study with someone outside of the research team, contact the Tufts SBER IRB: Tufts University Social Behavioral & Educational Research Institutional Review Board (SBER IRB) 75 Kneeland Street, 6th Floor | Boston, MA 02111 Telephone: 617-627-8804 Email: sber@tufts.edu Website: <http://viceprovost.tufts.edu/sberirb/>

By clicking the box below, you agree to participate in this study.

☐ I agree to participate (1)

End of Block: consent

Start of Block: Demographics



birthyr What is your year of birth?

3.A.

Page Break

3.A.

educ What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

- ☐ Less than high school degree (1)
- ☐ High school graduate (high school diploma or equivalent including GED) (2)
- ☐ Some college but no degree (3)
- ☐ Associate degree in college (2-year) (4)
- ☐ Bachelor's degree in college (4-year) (5)
- ☐ Master's degree (6)
- ☐ Doctoral degree (7)
- ☐ Professional degree (JD, MD) (8)

Page Break

3.A.

race Which category or categories best describe you. Select all that apply.

- ☐ White (1)
 - ☐ Hispanic, Latino/Latinx, or Spanish origin (2)
 - ☐ Black or African American (3)
 - ☐ Native American/American Indian/Indigenous or Alaska Native (4)
 - ☐ Asian (5)
 - ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (6)
 - ☐ Middle Eastern or North African (7)
 - ☐ Another race, ethnicity, or origin: (8)
-

Page Break

gender What is your gender?

☐ Man (1)

☐ Woman (2)

☐ Other (3)

Page Break

3.A.

parent Are you the parent or guardian of any children under the age of 18?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Page Break

3.A.

Display This Question:

If parent = 1

Q7 Are you the parent or guardian of a child currently enrolled in school?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Page Break

votereg Are you registered to vote?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Not sure (3)

End of Block: Demographics

Start of Block: experiences

satisfied How satisfied are you with the job the Brookline police department does?

- ☐ Very satisfied (1)
- ☐ Somewhat satisfied (2)
- ☐ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (3)
- ☐ Somewhat dissatisfied (4)
- ☐ Very dissatisfied (5)

Page Break

3.A.

Q10 Have you ever had any negative interactions with the Brookline Police?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Q11 Have you ever had any positive interactions with the Brookline Police?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Page Break

3.A.

Display This Question:

If Q10 = 1

Q16 Please describe the most negative experience you have had with the Brookline Police Department:

Display This Question:

If Q11 = 1

Q17 Please describe the most positive experience you have had with the Brookline Police Department:

Page Break

3.A.

Q18 How many times in the past 12 months have you interacted informally with a Brookline Police officer regarding something other than criminal activity?

▼ None (1) ... Ten or more times (11)

Q18b How many times in the past 12 months have you contacted the Brookline Police Department to report suspicious or criminal activity?

▼ None (1) ... Ten or more times (11)

Page Break

3.A.

Q19 Have you ever felt discriminated against by the Brookline police because of your...?

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Not sure (3)
Race or ethnicity (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gender (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sexuality (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Economic status (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Religion (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ability to speak English (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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3.A.

Q20 Has language ever been a barrier to your communication with local law enforcement?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Q10 = 1

Or Q11 = 1



Q21 Have Brookline police officers ever...? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Struck you or restrained you with a baton (1)
- ☐ Handcuffed you (2)
- ☐ Tasered you (3)
- ☐ Pointed a gun at you (4)
- ☐ Restrained you on the back of a car (5)
- ☐ Pushed you to the ground (6)
- ☐ Used tear gas on you (7)
- ☐ Searched your car or residence without your permission (9)
- ☐ ☒ None of these (8)

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3.A.

Q22 Has a family member or friend of yours ever had a negative experience with the Brookline Police?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Not sure (3)

End of Block: experiences

Start of Block: children

Q23 Thinking now about your oldest child under the age of 18, how comfortable would you say they are with the police?

- ☐ Very comfortable (1)
- ☐ Somewhat comfortable (2)
- ☐ Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable (3)
- ☐ Somewhat uncomfortable (4)
- ☐ Very uncomfortable (5)

Page Break

Q24 Are law enforcement officers stationed at your child's school?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Not sure (3)

Display This Question:

If Q24 = 1

Q57 Does having law enforcement officers stationed at your child's school make you feel...?

- ☐ Very comfortable (1)
- ☐ Somewhat comfortable (2)
- ☐ Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable (3)
- ☐ Somewhat uncomfortable (4)
- ☐ Very uncomfortable (5)

Page Break

3.A.

Q25 Has your child ever been involved in a disciplinary action at school involving a police officer?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Not sure (3)

Display This Question:

If Q25 = 1

Q25a Please describe this experience:

End of Block: children

Start of Block: general_views

Q26 Do the Brookline police make you feel...?

- ☐ Mostly safe (1)
- ☐ Somewhat safe (2)
- ☐ Somewhat unsafe (3)
- ☐ Mostly unsafe (4)

3.A.

Page Break

3.A.

Q27 If you needed help, how comfortable would you feel calling the police?

- ☐ Very comfortable (1)
- ☐ Somewhat comfortable (2)
- ☐ Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable (3)
- ☐ Somewhat uncomfortable (4)
- ☐ Very uncomfortable (5)

Page Break

3.A.

Q58 If you had a negative experience with a Brookline police officer, would you know how to file a complaint against that officer?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Q28 If you had a negative experience with a Brookline police officer, how comfortable would you feel filing a complaint against that officer?

☐ Very comfortable (1)

☐ Somewhat comfortable (2)

☐ Neither comfortable nor uncomfortable (3)

☐ Somewhat uncomfortable (4)

☐ Very uncomfortable (5)

Page Break

3.A.

Q29 How often would you say that you worry about being the victim of police brutality?

- ☐ Very often (1)
- ☐ Somewhat often (2)
- ☐ Not too often (3)
- ☐ Never (4)

Page Break

3.A.

Q60 Do you believe the Brookline Police equitably serve the interest of all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, citizenship status or class?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

Page Break

3.A.



Q30 How do you think the Brookline Police treat the following groups:

	Very fairly (1)	Somewhat fairly (2)	Somewhat unfairly (3)	Very unfairly (4)
White residents (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Black residents (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hispanic residents (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Asian residents (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: general_views

Start of Block: beliefs



3.A.

Q31 How effective are the Brookline Police at...

	Extremely effective (1)	Somewhat effective (2)	Somewhat ineffective (3)	Very ineffective (4)	Not sure (5)
Ensuring public safety (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fighting crime (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Making residents feel safe (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Holding police officers accountable (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Developing relationships with members of the community (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: beliefs

Start of Block: policies



3.A.

Q32 Which of the following police tactics and weaponry do you believe Brookline police should be allowed to use to ensure public safety? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Pepper spray (2)
- ☐ Physical strength (hand control) (3)
- ☐ Choke holds (4)
- ☐ Impact weapons (batons) (5)
- ☐ Tear gas (6)
- ☐ Tasers (7)
- ☐ Restraint devices (handcuffs or zip ties) (8)
- ☐ K-9 Dog bite-and-hold (9)
- ☐ Beanbag munitions (rubber bullets) (11)
- ☐ Firearms (12)
- ☒ None of these (13)

Page Break

3.A.



3.A.

Q34 Listed below are reforms that have been proposed to reduce police interactions that result in the use of deadly force. How effective do you believe each of these would be at reducing or eliminating deadly interactions?

3.A.

	Very effective (1)	Somewhat effective (2)	Somewhat ineffective (3)	Very ineffective (4)	Not sure (5)
Having police officers attend trainings on how to de-escalate conflicts (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Having police officers wear body cameras to record officer activities (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Educating police officers on the history of police departments (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ending the Department of Defense program that sends surplus military weapons and equipment to police departments (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Banning the use of chokeholds (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diversifying the police department (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Having police officers attend trainings on racial bias (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reduce funding to the police department by at least 10% (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Abolish the police department (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3.A.

Page Break

3.A.



Q35 In given situations, it is possible to have either police or social service workers (such as social workers, medics, or mental health professionals) respond. For each of the following situations, please indicate whether you think it would be better for the police or social service workers to respond?

	The police (1)	Social service workers (2)	Not sure (3)
Individuals who are intoxicated or have overdosed (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Armed individuals (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Individuals experiencing mental health crises or who are suicidal (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homeless individuals (4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neighbor disputes and disorderly kids or truants (5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Robberies or instances of theft (6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Domestic violence and abuse (7)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Page Break

3.A.

Q36 Some communities have Civilian Review Boards which are made up of residents. These boards review the actions of police and hear complaints from residents about police behavior. Do you think Brookline should have a Civilian Review Board?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

☐ Not sure (3)

Page Break

3.A.



Q37 If Brookline did create a Civilian Review Board, which of the following powers do you think that board should have? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ The power to hire police officers (1)
- ☐ The power to fire police officers (2)
- ☐ The power to set policies for policing (Ex: What should the use of force look like?) (3)
- ☐ The power to set priorities for policing (Ex: Should the homeless be criminalized or should officers help in connecting them to housing?) (4)
- ☐ The power to Investigate all police shootings (5)
- ☐ The power to investigate allegations of excessive force and abuse (6)
- ☐ The power to pass judgement on the disciplinary process against officers in violation of policies or law (7)
- ☐ The power to negotiate police contracts (8)
- ☒ None of these (9)

Page Break

3.A.

Q38 Brookline currently spends more than \$17 million on the police department, which is approximately 5.6% of the entire Brookline city budget. Do you think funding for the Brookline Police Department should be...?

- ☐ Greatly increased (1)
- ☐ Somewhat increased (2)
- ☐ Kept the same (3)
- ☐ Somewhat decreased (4)
- ☐ Greatly decreased (5)

Page Break

3.A.



Q39 Which of the following would you support in order to ensure public transparency into the operations of the Brookline Police Department? (Select all that apply).

- ☐ Making public the details of the department's internal process in addressing violations of conduct and crimes committed by officers (1)
- ☐ Making public a list of all complaints against Brookline police officers and any disciplinary actions taken in response to those complaints (2)
- ☐ Making public a list of all lethal and non-lethal weapons carried by each patrol unit (3)
- ☐ Including community members in the investigation process of police misconduct (4)
- ☐ ☒ None of these (5)

End of Block: policies

Start of Block: final

Q40 Finally, do you have anything else you would like to share with us regarding your views on policing?

Q61 This survey is sponsored by the [Brookline Select Board's Task Force to Reimagine Policing](#). If you have questions or concerns, you may email Selectboard member and Taskforce chair Raul Fernandez at rfernandez@brooklinema.gov or subcommittee chair Eitan Hersh at eitan.hersh@tufts.edu

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End of Block: final

Departmental Analysis Subcommittee Report

I. Preliminary Matters

A. Mission

(Approved by the full Task Force per meeting minutes dated September 25, 2020)

This subcommittee will engage in a high-level review of the structure and functions of the Police Department. It will examine whether the current structure is optimal and whether all of the departmental functions are served well using law enforcement officers, including the impact on BIPOC populations. The subcommittee will also examine whether a different structure would improve public safety, and whether there are functions that can be better served with a different set of responders. It will also consider whether such restructuring better serves BIPOC populations and racial equity.

B. Members

Eitan Hersh, Subcommittee Chair

Raul Fernandez, Task Force Chair

Mike Sandman

Chi Chi Wu

C. Initial Questions

In the first meetings, Subcommittee members discussed making recommendations on both process and substance

1. Process Questions

How do we ensure that there is a constant effort to raise, analyze and rethink problematic issues and potential reforms? What structures are in place for constant re-evaluation and stakeholder input. For example, the Brookline Public School system receives a great deal of parental input from various bodies (Parent Councils, PTOs). The school system is also governed by the elected School Committee.

As for governance, the civilian oversight body for the Police Department is supposed to be the Select Board, but it has limited time and bandwidth to engage in detailed and comprehensive oversight given that the Board must deal with so many issues Townwide. Should there be a Committee delegated by the Select Board to oversee the Police Department, such as reviewing policies and procedures and resolving civilian complaints against the police officers,

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2. Substantive Issue Questions

What functions of the police department do we want to analyze for possible restructuring? These are aside from the functions that are already the focus of other Subcommittees, such as the Walk & Talk unit, the School Resource Officer, and dealing with Vulnerable Populations. Some potential functions include traffic enforcement, liquor and lodging functions, and responding to noise complaints. We ultimately ended up focusing on traffic enforcement.

D. Research Process

1. General

Both Mike Sandman and Chi Chi Wu created spreadsheets analyzing other municipalities. These sheets are discussed in Appendix B and posted [here](#) and [here](#).

2. Process Issues

Eitan Hersh interviewed former Chief Daniel O’Leary on current methods of innovation. The entire Subcommittee interviewed Interim Chief Morgan for his feedback on the concept of a civilian oversight committee that would be tasked by the Select Board with the function of handling citizen complaints and reviewing the Police Department’s policies and procedures.

3. Traffic Enforcement

a. Chi Chi Wu conducted internet research on re-imagining traffic enforcement from other communities, discussed in Section II.B.3 below.

b. Raul Fernandez conducted interviews with:

-Jivan Sobrinho-Wheeler of Cambridge, MA

-Rigel Robinson of Berkeley, CA

Raul also researched the policies and proposals in those two communities

[Notes in Appendix A]

c. Chi Chi Wu interviews Rahsaan Hall, ACLU of Massachusetts

[Notes in Appendix A]

d. Chi Chi Wu viewed a Cambridge City Council Public Safety Hearing on Reimagining Traffic Enforcement

[Notes in Appendix A]

e. Former Chief O’Leary gave a presentation on traffic enforcement to the full Task Force Summary in Task Force minutes of December 4, 2020 [link to minutes when available]

Data tables provided by Chief O’Leary are in Appendix D.

f. Transportation Administrator Todd Kirrane gave a presentation on traffic patterns in Brookline to the full Task Force on December 11, 2020, discussed in Section II.B.2 below.

II. Specific Issues and Recommendations

A. Process Recommendations

1. Blueprint for Ongoing Police Innovation

How does the Brookline Police Department innovate? Where does the department learn about new ideas for how to reimagine its work? In theory, there are three primary ways for the department to learn new practices: 1.) **Internally**, from the experience of officers in the field; 2.) **Externally**, from learning new methods from departments in other municipalities or countries or from outside experts in law enforcement; 3.) **From citizens**, through a formal or informal process by which Brookline residents can share feedback, criticism, and new ideas.

Currently, the department focuses primarily on the **external** method of learning, secondarily on the **internal** method, and hardly at all on the method of learning **from citizens**.

External. In an interview with former chief Daniel O’Leary, our subcommittee learned that members of the department regularly attend conferences and seminars where they have the opportunity to learn about new ideas. For instance, many officers in leadership roles in the department attend programs sponsored by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). Through a visit to Scotland with PERF, the department learned new de-escalation strategies. PERF also was instrumental in the department’s updated Use of Force policy. Leaders in the department have also attended conferences put on by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Specialists in the department attend seminars for specific training in areas such as mental health, school safety, and firearm safety.

Internal. The department’s leadership also adopts new policies through ideas that emerge from rank-and-file officers. This process is partly formal and partly informal. Formally, the department has several sub-committees that provide feedback. Chief O’Leary offered an example of a subcommittee suggesting how officers are compensated for participating in a field training program. Informally, there are sometimes policies that seem both problematic and fixable to rank-and-file officers. For instance, according to Chief O’Leary, patrol officers thought the department was towing too many cars unnecessarily. Through feedback to the department’s leadership, the department changed its policy around the circumstances that merit towing a car.

Citizens. As for citizen input, the department has provided occasional opportunities for staff to meet with citizens and learn from them. Examples include a public meeting with a Q&A hosted at Brookline Town Hall, occasional opportunities to talk with officers at a coffee shop, and a police presence at public events such as community fairs.

2. Reimagining Innovation and Oversight

The Task Force recommends reorienting the method by which the Town oversees the Police Department and provides input about current practices and new innovation. Citizen oversight must play a central role. Citizen input and oversight should occur both informally and formally.

The need for citizen oversight and input was highlighted by two incidents that occurred during the work of the Task Force: (1) an inappropriate and misleading lobbying message sent by one of the Walk & Talk officers to Brookline Housing Authority residents prior to an interview that the Walk & Talk subcommittee had scheduled with them; and (2) personal attacks by the Police Union against Task Force Chair Raul Fernandez and anonymous hate messages sent to him

Informal Citizen Input. The Brookline Police Department should participate in a minimum of six public meetings annually in which citizens can ask questions and offer suggestions. The six meetings should each focus on a different community or issue area in the community, such as: residents of public housing, racial/ethnic minorities, religious communities, mental health challenges, students, and others. However, all residents are welcome to attend and make statements at all meetings. The meetings must be advertised, publicly recorded, and attended by the Chief of Police. The meetings must be hosted and moderated by the permanent committee of police oversight (see below).

Formal Citizen Oversight. The Brookline Select Board should appoint a permanent committee of police oversight, consisting of five residents of Brookline.¹ The committee should include members drawn from communities that have historically been subjected to discrimination by police departments in the United States. The committee members should serve three-year renewable terms that are staggered. Committee meetings should also have the participation of Town Counsel and Human Resources as non-voting members. The committee would have the following duties:

- a). Oversight function. The committee would be delegated the authority by the Select Board to engage in the following functions:
 - (i) investigate and be empowered to resolve any civilian complaints;²
 - (ii) approval of mutual aid agreements and Memoranda of Understanding;
 - (iii) approve certain equipment procurement, including military-type, crowd control, and surveillance equipment;
 - (iv) review and approval of Department anti-bias training.

¹ The Chicago Civilian Office of Police Accountability was suggested as a model.

² This may require a change in the Union contract or implicate civil service issues because it is currently the duty of the Police Department's Office of Professional Responsibility

4.A.

(v) review and make recommendations regarding the Police Department's budget request; and

(vi) review and ratify major policy decisions of the Police Department. Note that the Police Department has a 700 page Policies & Procedures manual which is subject to review and approval by the Select Board; this review and approval could be delegated to an Oversight Committee.

b). Advocate to the Select Board. The committee will provide regular input and recommendations to the Select Board on police conduct and police reform.

c). Advocate to Town Meeting. The committee will provide annual reports to Town Meeting regarding citizen experiences with Brookline police and recommendations for changes.

d). Public advocacy. The committee should seek out other opportunities and methods to serve as public advocates for citizens in the domain of public safety.

e). Learning. The committee should engage in learning:

i.) Alongside the department. At their discretion and at the town's expense, the committee members should attend conferences that the police officers are attending (if civilians are permitted to attend) plus attend other conferences, at their discretion, at which outside experts are evaluating and sharing new methods of public safety.

ii.) From patrol officers. The committee should conduct regular interviews with rank-and-file officers about the officers' experiences and suggestions for how to improve service.

iii.) From citizens. The committee should host public forums where citizens can offer feedback to police (see above). The committee will take minutes at these events and follow up with the police department and select board when necessary.

In sum, citizen oversight should be a central component of accountability for the Brookline Police Department. The Police Department should continuously learn and innovate to improve public safety in Brookline.

Changes to Internal Processes

The Brookline Police Department should conduct more data collection internally and communicate this data to the public. There should specifically be more data collection and transparency about evaluations and promotions in relation to performance and training.

Other Policy Recommendations

The Brookline Police Department mission statement should explicitly include an affirmation of equal treatment of all human beings, regardless of race or ethnicity. Not only should this be front and center on public facing information, but the hyperlink to file a complaint should accompany it.

B. Substantive Recommendation: Reimagining Traffic Enforcement

One proposal for reimagining public safety has been to move the function of traffic enforcement from police officers to unarmed civilians. This idea has significant merit; however, we do not know the possible negative/unintended consequences of this policy change. Furthermore, it would likely require a change in Massachusetts state law in order to implement it.

1. Introduction

Traffic stops are often not criminal in nature, yet they have the potential to become pretexts for racial bias, e.g., stopping a “suspicious” Black motorist on the basis of a nonfunctional tail light. Some of the most notorious and well-publicized examples of police misconduct toward Black Americans originated from traffic stops that quickly escalated, resulting in injury, death, and/or unwarranted incarceration.

Traffic enforcement is one of the most frequent, if not *the* most frequent point of contact between police and citizenry. As this article in the Atlantic noted:

Every year, 50 million Americans come into contact with the police at least once, according to a 2015 report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. About half of them are pulled over in a car that they're driving (19 million), or in which they are a passenger (6 million). Another 8 million are involved in a car accident.

[Derek Thompson, Unbundle the Police, The Atlantic, June 11, 2020](#)

2. Analysis of Brookline Traffic Patterns and Traffic Enforcement

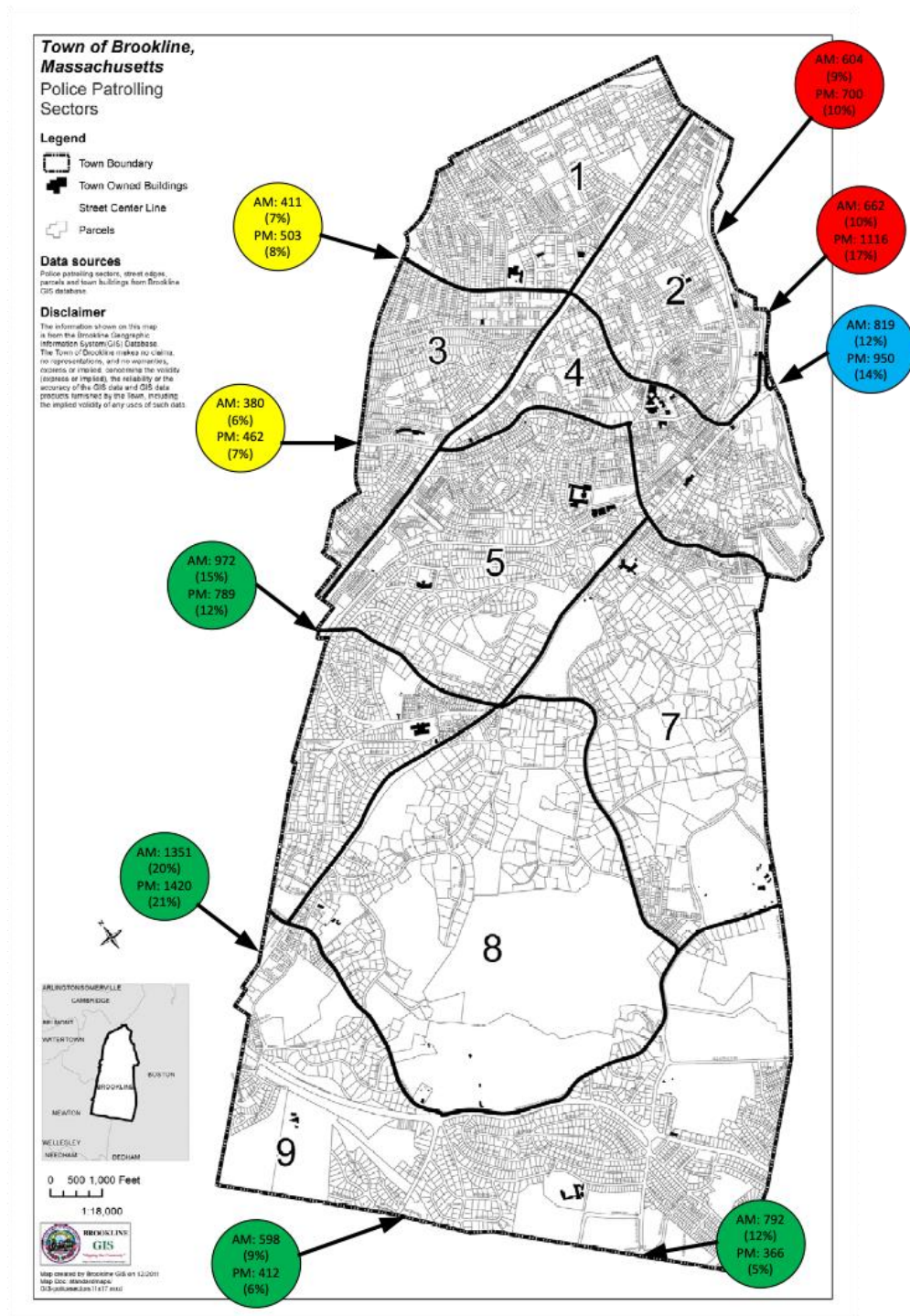
One concern is whether police officers disproportionately stop Black and Latinx motorists, so we undertook an analysis to determine whether that was true in Brookline. We compared the racial composition of motorists issued traffic citations by the Brookline Police Department according to its [2019 Year End Report](#) and [2018 Year End Report](#) with Brookline’s overall population by race according to the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).

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	White	Black	Latinx	Asian
2019 traffic citations	58.1%	16.8%	11.2%	8.4%
2018 traffic citations	59%	18%	9%	8%
Brookline population	74.1%	3.2%	7.8%	15.9%

One possible explanation for disparity in the racial composition of motorists issued citations versus the demographics of the town is that large numbers of motorists on Brookline streets are not residents [86% of motorists stopped are not residents according to statistics provided by Chief O’Leary]. For example, Boylston Street (Route 9) normally carries about 40,000 vehicles a day during the work week, far in excess of the number of vehicles registered in the town. Thus, some analysis was devoted to calculating the “denominator” to calculate the population affected by these stops.

We asked the Transportation Division for pre-pandemic data on from where vehicles entering Brookline originate. On December 11, 2020, Brookline Transportation Administrator Todd Kirrane presented an analysis of traffic patterns based upon the following map.



The

yellow circles indicate traffic coming from Allston and Brighton via Washington Street and Harvard Street, where the Black population is 6% and 4% and the Latinx population is 14% and 11%, as well as from Watertown (1.6% Black and 9.2% Latinx) and Cambridge (10.7% Black and 9.5% Latinx). The green circles indicate traffic coming from Newton and from West Roxbury,

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often originating in suburbs further south and west such as Natick, Framingham, Dedham and Walpole. The Black population in these Western and Southern suburbs ranges from 0.7% to 8.2% and the Latinx population ranges from 3.9% to 16.1%. Those six circles account for 69% of the vehicles entering Brookline during the morning rush-hour and 59% entering during the evening rush-hour.

The red circles represent traffic coming from the Longwood Medical Area (LMA). They account for another 19% of vehicles entering into town in the morning and 27% in the evening, with people employed in the LMA leaving work to return home. Only 12% of the morning traffic and 14% of the evening traffic enters Brookline from Huntington Avenue, which adjoins the Mission Hill neighborhood (15% Black and 20% Latinx).

A table with the racial compositions of the municipalities and Boston neighborhoods identified by Administrator Kirrane is in Appendix C.

Our analysis shows that Black motorists are disproportionately more likely to be stopped, not only based on Brookline population, but the population of municipalities and Boston neighborhoods from which traffic likely originates, with the exception of Mission Hill. Given the preponderance of vehicles entering from points of origin with largely White populations, it seems quite reasonable to conclude that the high percentage of stops of Black drivers in particular indicates either explicit or implicit bias on the part of patrol officers.

Furthermore, motorists of color - in particular Asian American motorists - are more likely to receive tickets rather than warnings when they are stopped, which is another sign of bias. This is based on data we received from Chief O'Leary (see Appendix D) showing the percentage of traffic stops in 2018 and 2019 that resulted in a citation (e.g. a speeding ticket), a warning, or an arrest. The following table is a summary:

	2018				2019		
Race	Ticket	Warning	Other (Arrest; Court; Void)		Ticket	Warning	Other (Arrest; Court; Void)
White	9.9%	88.1%	2.0%		12.5%	86.7%	.8%
Black	8.9%	87.7%	3.4%		12.3%	84.9%	2.8%
[East/SE] Asian	15.6%	83.7%	1.6%		16.3%	82.3%	1.5%

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[South]Asian	13.3%	86.3%	.04%		16.1%	82.4%	1.5%
Hispanic	12.8%	82.9%	4.3%		14.7%	81.7%	3.6%
Other/unknown	8.3%	77.8%	13.9%		11.4%	77.2%	11.4%

The last question was whether traffic stops by police officers resulted in significant numbers of arrests or referrals related to court cases. As one can see, the percentage of stops resulting in arrests or court cases is quite low. Furthermore, according to Chief O'Leary, many of these arrests were accompanied by major driving infractions such as DUIs. Thus, there are almost no stops where a simple stop (basic speeding, failure to signal) leads to getting a gun or a dangerous person off the streets, contrary to part of the narrative used to support police doing traffic enforcement.

	Stops	Arrests	Court Cases
2018	9,249	69 (0.8%)	90 (1%)
2019	13,761	85 (0.6%)	127 (0.9%)

3. Proposals on reimagining traffic enforcement from other municipalities and countries

A number of other municipalities have or are considering making traffic enforcement a civilian function. These include:

- The Cambridge City Council is considering a proposal that would move “routine traffic enforcement” duties from police officers to a group of unarmed city employees. [Cambridge is considering shifting ‘routine traffic enforcement’ away from police. Here’s what to know, July 30, 2020.](#)
- The Berkeley, California City Council voted in July 2020 to create a Department of Transportation and move traffic citations to that department. [Berkeley cops to stop issuing traffic tickets under sweeping police changes](#), July 15, 2020.
- Montgomery County in Maryland has commissioned a study to figure out whether that county might be able to move certain traffic enforcement functions out of the police department and into other government agencies, including more use of automated camera

4.A.

enforcement. [Should police be in charge of traffic enforcement? In a suburb beset by racial inequities, lawmakers aren't sure](#), August 10, 2020.

- In New York City, traffic enforcement is conducted by civilians, but they are under the jurisdiction of the Police Department. There is a proposal to move these civilians into the NYC Department of Transportation. [Campaign To Remove NYPD From Traffic Enforcement Gains Steam](#), June 25, 2020.

- International perspective

We were only able to find one example of civilian traffic enforcement in admittedly brief research. In the United Kingdom, traffic enforcement on certain highways is conducted by civilian Highways England traffic officers. [Can a Highways England motorway traffic officer give me a speeding ticket? Find out what these officers can and can't do](#)

Ironically, the U.K. government is now considering giving police powers to these Highways England traffic officers. [Civilian road patrols to get 'police powers'](#), February 2017.

- Finally, this article has a good “Cliff Notes” summary about policing models in general in different countries. [How Police Compare in Different Democracies](#), last updated Nov. 12, 2020.

4. Massachusetts law

A significant obstacle for any proposal to move traffic enforcement functions from police officers to civilians will be Massachusetts law. [Chapter 90C, Section 2 of the Mass. General Laws](#) essentially vests the power to issue traffic citations to police officers, in that it specifies that the protocol involves the police chief issuing paper or electronic “citation books to each permanent full-time police officer of his department whose duties may or will include traffic duty or traffic law enforcement.”

This section likely means that civilians would not have the authority to issue traffic citations, or to stop motorists for that purposes. In fact, at one point, the Massachusetts Appeals Court held that even campus police officers from private colleges, who are authorized by state law to make criminal arrests, cannot stop vehicles to issue civil traffic citations. *Commonwealth v. Mullen*, 40 Mass. App. Ct. 404 (Mass. Ct. App. May 6, 1996).

Automatic enforcement by camera was mentioned in a couple of the articles cited above as a possible additional reform to reduce racial disparities in traffic enforcement. However, there is no Massachusetts law that permits the issuance of citations based on camera enforcement. This past year, a bill was introduced in the State Senate to allow enforcement by camera (S.2553). [A bill to allow red light cameras is heading to the Mass. Senate floor. Here's how the system would work](#), February 21, 2020. Update from Administrator Todd Kirrane: Senate

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Compromise Bill 2553 (red light cameras and school-bus cameras) died in the senate 19 to 18. The bill will likely be refiled in 2021 in the new legislative session.

5. Recommendations

Based on the above research, both policy-based and legal, one option would be to wait for the results of Berkeley's consultant study and Cambridge's efforts in this area. However, several Task Force members did not want to wait but to take immediate action.

Instead, the majority of Task Force members support recommending the introduction of a bill or Home Rule petition in the state legislature permitting certain limited traffic functions to be fulfilled by civilians.

Another option could be to support the refiled version of S.2553, the bill allowing automatic traffic enforcement by camera. Task Force members were split about that option.

Appendix A: Research Notes

1. Notes of interviews and research from Raul Fernandez

November 19, 2020

I spoke last week with Jivan Sobrinho-Wheeler of Cambridge, MA and Rigel Robinson of Berkeley, CA, two City Councilors leading the charge to consider making traffic enforcement a civilian function in their communities.

Both understand that this will require a lengthy public process and that any proposed alternative must maintain public safety while eliminating the disproportionate stops and mistreatment of Black and other people of color that are ubiquitous under the current policing model. Both are also mindful of state regulations that may preempt certain changes to traffic enforcement as well as the pushback from their own police unions and department leadership.

Both communities have begun hearings and have instructed city staff to explore alternatives.

Berkeley first took this up in July – [see policy recommendation here](#). Berkeley has committed \$75,000 to study this issue and to determine a roadmap for moving forward. Those funds are most likely to be spent on consultants with relevant expertise.

Cambridge held a public hearing on October 14th to discuss this issue, which is [viewable here](#). Chi Chi's notes of this hearing are below

[Rahsaan Hall](#), director of the MA ACLU Racial Justice Program spoke at the Cambridge hearing and presented illuminating statistics on the disproportionate enforcement of traffic laws on Black motorists. He's definitely someone we should speak with about this.

Automated traffic enforcement, including speeding cameras, are also being considered as a part of these communities' efforts to eliminate bias in traffic stops. However, there are reasonable concerns about surveillance (who's being watched) and equity (where the cameras are located) that need to be addressed. As Chi Chi pointed out, there is currently no provision for automated traffic enforcement in Massachusetts. It is currently legal in California for red lights, but not for speeding. [Here's a list](#) of laws by state, prepared by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

2. Conversation between Chi Chi Wu and Rahsaan Hall, December 1, 2020

Rahsaan Hall is the Director, Racial Justice Program, American Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts. I gave Rahsaan Hall an update on the Task Force and our activities, I sent him a link to our Google-viewable working document. Rahsaan informed me that the ACLUM and various stakeholders are having conversations on the state level & with other municipalities on these issues, including traffic enforcement. To the extent that Brookline adopts recommendations or there is need for advocacy, there could be collaboration with ACLUM

4.A.

Regarding automatic camera enforcement, ACLUM is still working through its position. With adequate safeguards for privacy, it might be OK? A key issue is to ensure the equitable placement of cameras.

3. Chi Chi's notes from viewing the video of the Cambridge City Council Public Safety Committee hearing

On October 14, 2020, the Cambridge City Council's Public Safety Committee held a hearing focused on possible reforms and measures to reduce the role of police officers in traffic enforcement. Please note that the following is not a complete summary of the 2 hour hearing but rather my off-the cuff notes on points that I found interesting or possibly useful for our work.

City Councilor Quinton Zondervan began the meeting by stating that they were not proposing to have unarmed civilians pull over and stop drivers. Instead, they are exploring other methods to reduce racial disparities in traffic enforcement, such as automated camera enforcement and having civilians issue citations without stopping vehicles.

ACLU of Mass Racial Justice Program Director Raahsan Hall:

Mr. Hall gave the example of stopping a motorist for failure to yield as a problematic type of violation, because it is based solely on observation and thus could have a higher level of subjectivity. Seeing high numbers of failure-to-yield citations would be worrisome. Mr. Hall also pointed out that a low rate of issuance of citations for BIPOC motorists could actually be problematic because it means these motorists could have been stopped without cause.

Cambridge Police Commissioner Branville G. Bard, Jr.:

Commissioner Bard was upset because he had been told the hearing was to consider a proposal to shift traffic enforcement to civilians and had been prepared to discuss that issue. [My guess is that Councilor Zondervan figured out that Mass state law did not allow this and he had to pivot to other proposals]

Commissioner Bard also made some interesting remarks about how racial disparities could place a role in traffic enforcement in other ways. It's not just the number of stops that is important. Other factors include:

Duration- there can be disparities in how LONG a police officer stops Black vs white motorists

Results - there can be disparities in whose cars get searched when they are stopped

Reason for stop - police officers could be stopping Black motorists for minor equipment problems vs stopping white motorists for major moving violations

Commissioner Bard discussed using "internal benchmarking" and using a reason – result – duration analysis

Commissioner Bard also discussed how police officers have discretion, gave example of speeding

4.A.

Note that Cambridge is getting a new records management system, which has a “procedural justice” module. Currently, Cambridge doesn’t have data on race.

Hall: We need data on how much pretextual stops really catch criminals, is it worth it? (This seems to be the same question that Mike Sandman is asking). He noted that police usually respond after the crime has been committed, they don’t prevent it.

We also need data on how much traffic enforcement really improves safety, and whether civilians could serve some of the function.

Councilor Zondervan: Can we use civilians for after-the-fact enforcement that does not involve a stop, like a citizen complaint? Can we forgo issuing citations in certain situations? For example, if a motorist has a busted taillight or expired registration, we could send them a letter. After 2 letters, then they are issued a citation. [The City lawyer thinks this is questionable]

Later on, a BU Professor notes that currently under state law, there is no warrant required to search a car, just probable cause, but that states and localities are free to set higher requirements. So Cambridge could require a warrant to search a car.

Appendix B: Table Comparisons with Other Communities

“Peer” Communities and their Relevance to Reimagining

When we study any of our municipal services, whether police, schools or parks & recreation, we often seek comparisons with “peer” communities. Those comparisons are less useful when we are trying to reimagine how a service or set of services could be delivered. Nonetheless, it seems worthwhile to look at four groups of municipalities that could be defined as peers to consider whether further study would be useful as part of the reimagining initiative.

1. The first group are Boston-area suburbs with similar socio-economic levels. We often compare our services and our per-capita budgets with Newton, Lexington, Wellesley, and Belmont because they have relatively high per-household incomes and relatively similar demographics to Brookline. But they are fundamentally different in two important ways. First, a significantly higher percentage of Brookline’s housing is rental property. Therefore, on average, families looking for excellent schools but which have fewer assets and, frequently, less income are more attracted to Brookline than to other suburbs west of Boston.

And second, as home and rental costs have increased, Brookline has seen an increasingly bimodal distribution of income, as quantified by the 2013 report from the Brookline Community Foundation, *Understanding Brookline*. The BFC report showed significant growth in the number of households with \$15,000 or less in income and a decline in the number of households with somewhat higher and mid-level income, up to \$100,000. We are a more densely populated community with an income distribution that is more typically urban than the Boston suburbs with which we tend to compare ourselves. We probably need to consider what our neighboring municipalities can teach us, but they do not seem likely to be helpful in reimagining policing in Brookline.

2. The second group might be defined as “enclave communities” – independent municipalities that are partly or mostly surrounded by or immediately adjacent to a major city. Municipalities in that group include Santa Monica, CA (Los Angeles); University Park, Texas (Dallas); Clayton, MO (St. Louis); Beverly Hills, CA (Los Angeles); Evanston, IL (Chicago); and Bala Cynwyd, PA (Philadelphia). All of these municipalities -- even Beverly Hills -- have roughly similar population densities and racial demographics to Brookline and roughly similar mean and median household incomes. See table [at this link](#).

The useful comparison here may be the range of services the municipalities provide, whether through their police departments or through some other agency, and the budgets for those services.

3. The third group are municipalities that have begun working on their own reimagining initiatives, or have already developed new models for delivering the services provided by traditional police departments. Eugene, OR and its “CAHOOTS” program for responding to mental health issues and the initiatives just now starting in Cambridge and Berkeley, CA and under discussion in Madison, WI. The demographics of those communities are strikingly dissimilar from Brookline and from each other,, but it is probably not a coincidence that the political orientation in those communities resembles Brookline’s.

4.A.

4. The fourth group are Eastern Massachusetts municipalities with different socio-economic levels but similar populations, such as Malden and Weymouth. Finally, there is the City of Boston itself, which often looms large in the discussion of policing in Brookline. A table of information about police budgets, size of police force, FBI crime statistics and more for these municipalities is at [this link](#). An analysis of this table seems to show that for smaller communities such as Brookline, Malden and Weymouth, the strongest correlation regarding size of police force and budget per capita is with the median income in the community, not FBI crime statistics.

Appendix C: Racial Composition of Nearby Municipalities and Neighborhoods

The racial composition of Brookline and the municipalities and Boston neighborhoods from which traffic originates that drives through Brookline is as follows:

Neighborhood/Municipality	White	Black	Latinx	Asian
Brookline	74.1%	3.2%	7.8%	15.9%
Allston	54%	6%	14%	22%
Brighton	65%	4%	11%	16%
Fenway	60%	4%	12%	20%
Jamaica Plain	55%	11%	24%	6%
Longwood	70%	6%	10%	11%
Mission Hill	44%	16%	20%	18%
West Roxbury	69%	10%	10%	8%
Newton	77%	3.3%	5%	14.5%
Wellesley	80.3%	2.9%	5.1%	12.4%
Natick	81.8%	1.9%	4.1%	12.9%
Framingham	69.5%	7.3%	16.1%	7.9%
Southborough	81.7%	0.7%	3.9%	14.4%
Dedham	84.3%	8.2%	8.7%	2.7%
Norwood	84.4%	7.2%	6.8%	5.4%
Walpole	85.1%	1.5%	10.5%	5.4%
Watertown	82.8%	1.6%	9.2%	9.9%
Cambridge	66.1%	10.7%	9.5%	16.7%

Data from:

[Boston Planning & Development Agency Research Division, Neighborhood Profiles, August 2019](#)
 U.S. Census Bureau, QuickFacts (2019): [Brookline](#), [Newton](#), [Wellesley](#), [Natick](#), [Framingham](#),
[Southborough](#), [Dedham](#), [Norwood](#), [Walpole](#), [Watertown](#), [Cambridge](#)

Appendix D: Traffic Enforcement Statistics

Provided by Former Chief O'Leary

BROOKLINE POLICE DEPT
TRAFFIC DIVISION 2018-2019
SPEEDING DISPOSITION BY RACE

2018-SPEEDING						
Race	Arrest	Civil Infraction	Criminal Application/Court	Void	Warning	Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	34	0	0	55	89
Black	0	47	0	0	157	204
Middleeastern/East Indian	0	12	0	0	44	56
Spanish/Latino	1	32	0	0	78	111
Unknown	0	1	0	0	2	3
White	0	141	0	0	393	534
Total	1	267	0	0	729	997

Race	Arrest	Civil Infraction	Criminal Application/Court	Void	Warning	Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.00%	38.20%	0.00%	0.00%	61.80%	89
Black	0.00%	23.04%	0.00%	0.00%	76.96%	204
Middleeastern/East Indian	0.00%	21.43%	0.00%	0.00%	78.57%	56
Spanish/Latino	0.90%	28.83%	0.00%	0.00%	70.27%	111
Unknown	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	66.67%	3
White	0.00%	26.40%	0.00%	0.00%	73.60%	534
% To Total Stops	0.10%	26.78%	0.00%	0.00%	73.12%	997

2019-SPEEDING						
Race	Arrest	Civil Infraction	Criminal Application/Court	Void	Warning	Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	55	0	0	84	139
Black	2	124	1	0	247	374
Middleeastern/East Indian	0	37	1	0	54	92
Spanish/Latino	0	73	0	0	131	204
Unknown	0	3	0	0	3	6
White	0	321	0	0	809	1,130
Total	2	613	2	0	1,328	1,945

Race	Arrest	Civil Infraction	Criminal Application/Court	Void	Warning	Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.00%	39.57%	0.00%	0.00%	60.43%	139
Black	0.53%	33.16%	0.27%	0.00%	66.04%	374
Middleeastern/East Indian	0.00%	40.22%	1.09%	0.00%	58.70%	92
Spanish/Latino	0.00%	35.78%	0.00%	0.00%	64.22%	204
Unknown	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	6
White	0.00%	28.41%	0.00%	0.00%	71.59%	1,130
% To Total Stops	0.10%	31.52%	0.10%	0.00%	68.28%	1,945

2018-2019 SPEEDING						
Race	Arrest	Civil Infraction	Applicatio	Void	Warning	Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	89	0	0	139	228
Black	2	171	1	0	404	578
Middleeastern/East Indian	0	49	1	0	98	148
Spanish/Latino	1	105	0	0	209	315
Unknown	0	4	0	0	5	9
White	0	462	0	0	1202	1,664
Total	3	880	2	0	2,057	2,942

Race	Arrest	Civil Infraction	Applicatio	Void	Warning	Total
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.00%	39.04%	0.00%	0.00%	60.96%	228
Black	0.35%	29.58%	0.17%	0.00%	69.90%	578
Middleeastern/East Indian	0.00%	33.11%	0.68%	0.00%	66.22%	148
Spanish/Latino	0.32%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	66.35%	315
Unknown	0.00%	44.44%	0.00%	0.00%	55.56%	9
White	0.00%	27.76%	0.00%	0.00%	72.24%	1,664
% To Total Stops	0.10%	29.91%	0.07%	0.00%	69.92%	2,942

4.A.
BROOKLINE POLICE DEPT
TRAFFIC DIVISION
CITATION ARRESTS 2018

CITATION	RACE	ARRESTED	MOVING VIOLATION OFFENSE	WARRANT
R1849708	White	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23	NO
R5040897	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	89-4A,89-4B,90-23	NO
R8754066	Black	MAL DAMAGE/OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP	90-25,90-24	NO
T0386438	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC	89-9,90-10	NO
T0551176	Black	WARRANT	89-8	YES
T0551294	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	89-9,90-23,90-9	NO
T0551455	White	OUI/OPER W/OUT LIC/LEAVING SCENE	90-24J,90-10,90-24I	NO
T0551456	White	OUI/OPER W/OUT LIC/LEAVING SCENE	89-4A,89-8,90-20	NO
T0551463	Black	OUI	90-24	NO
T0552105	White	REVOC LIC	89-9,90-23	NO
T0552205	Black	STLN MV/OPER W/OUT LIC/RECKLESS OPER/FAIL TO STOP	ART VI SEC-1,90-24	NO
T0552206	Black	STLN MV/OPER W/OUT LIC/RECKLESS OPER/FAIL TO STOP	90-10	NO
T0552342	White	OUI	90-24	NO
T0552574	White	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/WARRANT	90-23,89-9	YES
T0552900	Black	OPER W/OUT LIC/WEAPONS VIOL	90-10,89-9	NO
T0555624	White	OUI/OPER W/OUT LIC	90-24,90-24I,90-10	NO
T0555771	White	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/NON INSURED	90-23,90-23,90-34J	NO
T0555772	White	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/NON INSURED	90-9	NO
T0556118	Spanish/Latino	OUI	90-24	NO
T0556447	White	OUI/DRUGS	90-24,89-9	NO
T0556448	White	OUI/DRUGS	90-24	NO
T0556531	Spanish/Latino	DOMESTIC A&B/OUI	90-24	NO
T0556693	Spanish/Latino	OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP /UNAUTHORIZED USE MV	90-16,90-16,90-16	NO
T0556694	Spanish/Latino	OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP /UNAUTHORIZED USE MV	89-9,89-9,89-9	NO
T0556695	Spanish/Latino	OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP /UNAUTHORIZED USE MV	90-16,89-9,89-9	NO
T0556696	Spanish/Latino	OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP /UNAUTHORIZED USE MV	90-25,90-24,89-4A	NO
T0556697	Spanish/Latino	OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP /UNAUTHORIZED USE MV	90-17	NO
T0556698	Spanish/Latino	OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP /UNAUTHORIZED USE MV	90-24	NO
T0556821	White	OUI	90-24	NO
T0556861	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/REVOC REG/WARRANT	90-23,90-24J,90-20	YES
T0556862	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/REVOC REG/WARRANT	90-23,90-13	YES
T0556985	White	OUI/DRUGS	89-4A,90-24	NO
T0556986	White	WARRANT	89-11	YES
T0557501	White	STLN MV/OPER TO ENDANGER/OPER AFT SUSPENSION/RESIST ARREST/WARRANT	90-23,90-24,90-23	YES
T0557502	White	STLN MV/OPER TO ENDANGER/OPER AFT SUSPENSION/RESIST ARREST/WARRANT	89-9,89-9,89-10	YES
T0698057	Black	CORRECT DISPOSITION WARNING		
T0698132	Black	LARCENY/FAIL TO STOP	90-25,90-16,90-16	NO
T0698432	White	WARRANT	90-24,89-9	YES
T0698495	Black	OUI/A&B POLICE/RESIST ARREST/OPEN CONTAINER/REVOC REG	90-24D,90-23,90-24I	NO
T0698496	Black	OUI/A&B POLICE/RESIST ARREST/OPEN CONTAINER/REVOC REG	89-4A,90-14,90-13B	NO
T0698594	White	OUI/OPEN CONTAINER/LEAVING SCENE	ART VII SEC-4,89-4A,90-24	NO
T0698595	White	OUI/OPEN CONTAINER/LEAVING SCENE	90-24,90-24I	NO
T0698699	White	OUI	90-24,89-4A	NO
T1118232	White	OUI	90-24,89-9	NO
T1119019	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/WARRANT	90-23,90-7	YES
T1119887	Spanish/Latino	OUI/OPEN CONTAINER	90-24,89-4A,90-24I	NO

B.A.
BROOKLINE POLICE DEPT
TRAFFIC DIVISION
CITATION ARRESTS 2018

T1120127	Spanish/Latino	OUI/B&E/DRUGS/STLN PROP/OPER AFT SUSPENSION/WARRANT/LEAVING SCENE	90-23,90-24,90-24	YES
T1120223	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/REVOC INSURANCE	90-23,90-20,90-13A	NO
T1120224	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/REVOC INSURANCE	90-23	NO
T1120426	Spanish/Latino	REVOC LIC/WARRANT	90-23,89-4A,89-8	YES
T1120981	Black	OUI/OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-24,90-23	NO
T1121057	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC/OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP	90-10,90-24,90-7	NO
T1121058	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC/OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP	90-16,90-25	NO
T1121129	White	OUI	90-24,89-4A,90-7	NO
T1394303	Black	OPER W/OUT LIC	90-7,89-8,90-10	NO
T1394636	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/DRUGS/TRAFFICKING	89-9,90-23,90-11	NO
T1394637	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/DRUGS/TRAFFICKING	94C-32A,90C-32E	NO
T1394741	Black	OPER W/OUT LIC/OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP/REC STLN PROP	90-24,90-10,89-8	NO
T1394742	Black	OPER W/OUT LIC/OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP/REC STLN PROP	89-9,89-8,90-24	NO
T1394743	Black	OPER W/OUT LIC/OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP/REC STLN PROP	90-25,90-24,90-13	NO
T1394882	Black	REC STLN PROP/JUV DELINQUENCY	90-16,89-9	NO
T1394908	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	89-9,90-23	NO
T1395151	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC	90-14,90-10	NO
T1395231	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23,90-20	NO
T1395533	White	OUI	90-7,90-24	NO
T1395552	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	89-9,90-23	NO
T1395661	White	A&B/LEAVING SCENE	90-24	NO
T1395711	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC/WARRANT/ICE DETAINER	90-10	YES
T1395739	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/WARRANT	90-23,ART VII SEC-3	YES

RACE TOTAL	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	15
Middleeastern/East Indian	0
Spanish/Latino	16
Unknown	0
White	20

B.A.
BROOKLINE POLICE DEPT
TRAFFIC DIVISION
CITATION ARRESTS 2019

CITATION	RACE	ARRESTED	MOVING VIOLATION OFFENSE	WARRANT	
T0552137	Black	OUI	89-4A,90-24,90-24	NO	
T1118891	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23,89-4A	NO	
T1395340	Middleeastern/East Indian	OUI	90-24,90-24,ART VII SEC-4	NO	
T1396275	White	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23,90-20	NO	
T1462167	Black	OPER TO ENDANGER/OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23,90-25,90-7	NO	
T1462168	Black	OPER TO ENDANGER/OPER AFT SUSPENSION	89-9,89-9,89-9	NO	
T1462169	Black	OPER TO ENDANGER/OPER AFT SUSPENSION	89-9,89-9,90-24	NO	
T1462170	Black	OPER TO ENDANGER/OPER AFT SUSPENSION	89-4A	NO	
T1462594	White	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	89-9,90-23	NO	
T1462600	Asian/Pacific Islander	OUI	89-9,89-4A,90-16	NO	
T1462871	White	OUI/OPER TO ENDANGER/OPER AFT SUSPENSION/TEXTING	90-13B,90-23,90-24	NO	
T1463041	Middleeastern/East Indian	OUI/OPER TO ENDANGER	89-4A	NO	
T1649801	Asian/Pacific Islander	OUI	90-24	NO	
T1650306	Unknown	OPER W/OUT LIC/FALSE ID	90-7,90-20,90-25	NO	CORRECT RACE ASIAN
T1650307	Unknown	OPER W/OUT LIC/FALSE ID	90-10	NO	CORRECT RACE ASIAN
T1650356	White	CORRECT DISPOSITION WARNING			
T1650501	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/TEXTING	89-9	NO	
T1650533	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC	90-13B,90-23	NO	
T1650686	Black	WARRANTS	90-14,90-10	YES	
T1650695	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC	90-23,90-34I	NO	
T1650884	Spanish/Latino	OUI	90-10	NO	
T1651072	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-24	NO	
T1651421	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23	NO	
T1651633	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/TEXTING/WARRANT	90-23	YES	
T1652083	Spanish/Latino	OUI	90-13B,90-23	NO	
T1652390	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-13B,89-4A,90-24	NO	
T1652405	White	REVOC REG/DRUGS/WARRANT	90-23,90-7	YES	
T1652572	Black	OPER W/OUT LIC/REVOC REG/UNINSURED	90-23,90-34I,90C-34	NO	
T1757086	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-20,90-34I,90-23	NO	
T1757572	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC	90-23,90-18	NO	
T1757617	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/WARRANT	90-10	YES	
T1757720	Spanish/Latino	REC STLN PROP/DISORDERLY/WARRANT	90-23,90-17	YES	
T1757972	White	A&B/OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP	85-11B,85-11B,85-11B	NO	
T1758416	White	OUI/OPERATING TO ENDANGER	90-25,90-24,89-4A	NO	
T1758417	White	OUI/OPERATING TO ENDANGER	90-24,90-24I,89-4A	NO	
T1758596	White	DRUGS/WARRANT	90-24	YES	
T1758657	White	WARRANT	89-9	YES	
T1758658	White	WARRANT	90-14,89-4A,90-25	YES	
T1758972	Spanish/Latino	REVOC LIC	90-24,90-24	NO	
T1759059	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/FALSE ID	90-23,89-9	NO	
T1759202	Black	OUI/DRUGS	90-23,90-7,90-25	NO	
T1759522	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC	89-4A,90-24,90-11	NO	
T1759622	Black	STLN MV/OPER AFT SUSPENSION/WEAPON VIOL/FAIL TO STOP	90-10,89-9	NO	
T1759623	Black	STLN MV/OPER AFT SUSPENSION/WEAPON VIOL/FAIL TO STOP	90-23,89-9,89-9	NO	
T1856861	Spanish/Latino	OUI/WEAPONS VIOL	90-24	NO	
T1856880	White	OUI	90-24,90-14	NO	
T1857014	Black	A&B/DRUGS	90-24I	NO	
T1857026	White	OUI	89-11,90-24,90-24I	NO	

4.A.
BROOKLINE POLICE DEPT
TRAFFIC DIVISION
CITATION ARRESTS 2019

CITATION	RACE	ARRESTED	MOVING VIOLATION OFFENSE	WARRANT
T1857121	White	OUI/OPER W/OUT LIC/WARRANT	90-24,90-10,90-24I	YES
T1857558	Unknown	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/RECOV REG/OPEN CONTAINER	90-23,90-23,90,24I	NO
T1857742	Black	OUI/OPER TO ENDANGER	90-34,90-24	NO
T1857753	Asian/Pacific Islander	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23	NO
T1858012	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	89-9,90-23	NO
T1858305	White	OUI	90-29	NO
T1858416	White	OUI	90-24,90-24I	NO
T1858738	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23,90-14	NO
T1858815	White	FAIL TO STOP/REFUSAL TO PROVIDE ID	89-4A,90-23,90-25B	NO
T1859044	White	OUI/DRUGS	90-24,94C-32B,94C-34B	NO
T1859045	White	OUI/DRUGS	90-24C	NO
T1859055	Spanish/Latino	REVOC REG	90-23	NO
T1859072	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC	89-9,90-10	NO
T1859269	Spanish/Latino	OUI/OPER W/OUT LIC	89-4A,90-10,90-24	NO
T1859287	White	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/DRUGS	90-23	NO
T1859315	White	OUI/OPER W/OUT LIC/LEAVING SCENE	90-24,90-10,90-24	NO
T1859316	White	OUI/OPER W/OUT LIC/LEAVING SCENE	89-4A	NO
T1859521	White	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/WARRANT	90-23,89-9,89-9	YES
T1859522	White	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/WARRANT	89-9,89-9	YES
T1859530	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/FALSE ID	90-23,90-25,89-9	NO
T1859531	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/FALSE ID	89-4A	NO
T2069503	Middleeastern/East Indian	OPER W/OUT LIC/REC STLN PROP/ATTACH PLATES/UNREGISTERED	90-10,90-9,90-34I	NO
T2069504	Middleeastern/East Indian	OPER W/OUT LIC/REC STLN PROP/ATTACH PLATES/UNREGISTERED	90-23,90-20,90-7	NO
T2069505	Middleeastern/East Indian	OPER W/OUT LIC/REC STLN PROP/ATTACH PLATES/UNREGISTERED	90-14	NO
T2069508	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23	NO
T2069635	White	OUI	90-24	NO
T2070488	White	OUI/RECKLESS OPER	90-24D,89-4A,90-24G	NO
T2070556	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23,90-14,90-20	NO
T2070560	White	OUI	90-24,89-4A	NO
T2070807	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION/FALSE ID/WARRANT	90-16,90-23,90-25	YES
T2072471	Black	OUI/OPER TO ENDANGER/FAIL TO STOP	90-24,90-10,90-24	NO
T2072532	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23	NO
T2072583	Black	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23,90-14,89-8	NO
T2072803	White	OUI/MAL DAMAGE/RESIST ARREST	90-24,90-16,89-4A	NO
T2072804	White	OUI/MAL DAMAGE/RESIST ARREST	90-24I	NO
T2130370	Spanish/Latino	OPER W/OUT LIC	89-9,90-10	NO
T2131975	Spanish/Latino	OPER AFT SUSPENSION	90-23,90-13A	NO

RACE TOTAL	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	4
Black	19
Middleeastern/East Indian	2
Spanish/Latino	22
Unknown	1
White	23

S.A.
BROOKLINE POLICE DEPT
CITATIONS BY RESIDENCY
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER 2020

Brookline Resident	Arrest	Civil Infraction	Criminal Application/Court	Void	Warning	Grand Total
No	21	389	31	4	1,934	2,379
Unknown				3		3
Yes	1	54	5	2	322	384
Grand Total	22	443	36	9	2,256	2,766

Brookline Resident	Arrest	Civil Infraction	Criminal Application/Court	Void	Warning	Grand Total
No	0.88%	16.35%	1.30%	0.17%	81.29%	2,379
Unknown	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	3
Yes	0.26%	14.06%	1.30%	0.52%	83.85%	384
Grand Total	0.80%	16.02%	1.30%	0.33%	81.56%	2,766